Nippon Times

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ATTLEE APPOINTS BEVIN AS FOREIGN SECRETARY

New Prime Minister Leaves on Saturday for Conference At Potsdam

The composition of the major posts in Clement Attlee's new Labor Government was announced on Friday night, a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London report disclosed. Attlee is the new Premier and Ernest Bevin has been appointed the new Foreign Minister, the announcement said.

The Prime Minister is using the office in the Treasury buildings as temporary headquarters and during the day he had many talks with his Labor colleagues, the report said.

Other new appointments included, Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of Exchequer (Finance Minister); Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council; Sir William Jowett, Lord Chancellor.

Attlee like Churchill before him also combines the post of First Lord of Treasury and Minister of Defense while Morrison will be the leader of the House of Commons.

Greenwood Appointed

Arthur Greenwood became the Lord of the Privy Seal. Further appointments it is believed will be issued on Saturday.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Prime Minister Attlee will return to Potsdam on Saturday afternoon and that the conference with Premier Stalin and President Truman will be resumed the same day. It seems clearly established that former Prime Minister Churchill will not go with him. Churchill is remaining at 10 Downing Street, the residence of the Prime Minister, for a few days longer.

Attlee will be accompanied by Sir Edward Bridges and General Sir Hastings Ismay, the report added. Also Sir Alexander Cadogan, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, will take the place of the Foreign Secretary when the Foreign Secretaries meet at Potsdam on Saturday in order to prepare the agenda for the conference later in the day.

The first meeting of the Foreign Secretaries which Cadogan will attend will be held at 11 a.m. to line up the main business for the first meeting of Truman, Stalin and Attlee—although Attlee previously also attended all the formal talks of the "Big-Three."

Attlee told a tumultous meeting of the Labor Party in London yesterday that the first thing we have to do is to finish the war with Japan, according to a dispatch to Lisbon. He spoke up for cooperation with other nations, particularly with the United States and the Soviet Union. He added the business of the Labor Government will be bold, determined, sound and sensible to carry through its program.

Heavy Vote Polled

The British general election returns showed that the victorious Labor Party garnered a little under 3,000,000 more votes than the Conservatives with a total tally of 11,941,501 against the Conservatives 9,656,672, a Reuters dispatch from London reaching Lisbon disclosed on Friday.

Other party results showed Liberal 2,221,145, Liberal National 779,781, Independent 539,228, National (non-party) 137,718, Commonwealth 124,730, Communist 102,780, Independent Labor Party 46,679, the report added.

A record total of 23 women members of the British Parliament were elected on Thursday out of 85 candidates and it is expected that women representation in the new House of Commons will be increased by 50 per cent over the previous representation of 14 seats, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a report from London. The women Conservative candidates suffered equally heavy defeats as the male candidates. Viscountess Davidson was the only woman Conservative returned so far. Florence Horsbrugh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, and Mrs. Cazalet Keir, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, were among those defeated.

More Officers Decorated

Lieutenant General Masao Watanabe under date of July 25 was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun in the regular conferment of honors. The First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure each was awarded to Lieutenant General Yoshishige Mizuhara, Procurator Lieutenant General Yabuo Matsumoto, Veterinary Lieutenant General Sadakichi Yamane, Rear Admiral Sadaichi Matsunaga, and Major General Ryutaro Koga.

Poles Living Abroad Have Right to Return Home, Lukasiak Says

Henry Lukasiak, representative of the Polish Government of National Unity in Warsaw, recently arrived in London and declared that all Polish citizens abroad "have the right and duty to return home," a London dispatch reaching Lisbon disclosed on Thursday. The time and way of repatriation would be announced as soon as agreed upon by the British and Polish governments, he said. Lukasiak denied that the Poles were deported to Russia and that Poles originating east of the Curzon Line would be regarded as Soviet citizens.

POTSDAM DECLARATION TO BE IGNORED IN JAPAN

Truman, Churchill and Chiang Demand Unconditional Surrender of Japan

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reported the contents of the joint declaration of Truman, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek with regard to Japan at the regular Cabinet meeting on July 26.

It was indicated that the Japanese Government would ignore the declaration, whatever its nature, and say nothing on it.

It was further indicated that things like the joint declaration would not affect in the least the basic policy of Japan which is that of pushing the work of carrying the War of Greater East Asia through to its end.

Potsdam Declaration

President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill with Chiang Kai-shek issued a joint declaration, allegedly to be their last conditions of surrender of Japan, on the night of July 25 at Potsdam, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei dated July 26. The substance of their joint declaration follows:

We adhere to the following conditions, leaving no room for option and delay:

Conditions

1. To remove forever the authority and power that have induced the attempts of world conquest.

2. To occupy various points in the Japanese territory, designated by the Allies, in order to secure the realization of objectives.

3. To enforce various provisions in the Cairo Declaration, thereby limiting Japan's sovereignty to the mainland, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and the islands to be designated by us.

4. To disarm completely Japan's armed forces.

5. To punish strictly the war criminals. The Japanese Government shall eliminate obstacles to the restoration elements of democratic inclination, respect the fundamental human rights, and establish the freedom of speech, religious belief and thought.

6. Japan shall be allowed the maintenance of industry, which will enable her to maintain her economic and to pay reparations in kind, but no industry that will make rearmament possible shall be allowed. To attain these objectives, Japan shall be allowed access to material resources and to participate in international trade relations in the future.

7. In case the above-mentioned objectives of occupation by the Allies are realized and a peaceful and responsible administration, based on the free-expressed will of the Japanese people, the Allies will withdraw their troops.

8. The Japanese Government is requested to declare immediately the unconditional surrender of its entire armed equipment, otherwise Japan shall speedily and wholly be destroyed.

U.S. Casualties High

According to a Washington report dated July 26 received in Lisbon, the new casualty figures issued today by the United States revealed that the American casualties for the army and navy total 1,058,622 up to the present. The army losses included 920,000 killed, wounded and missing, while the navy casualties aggregated 138,622, which included those killed at the Okinawa Islands campaign.

Heads News Agency

Sekizo Ueda, managing director of the Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha, which used to be one of the largest news agencies in Japan, has been promoted as president succeeding Shinzo Mitsunaga, who resigned due to a prolonged illness.

CHUNGKING-YENAN TIES INTENSIFIED BY CLASHES

Forces of Two Regimes Fighting in Shensi—Attempt to Solve Political Crisis Fails

The armed clashes between the Chungking and Yenan forces in central Shensi Province have further aggravated the relations between Chungking and Yenan, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Canton dated July 28.

According to yesterday's Chungking broadcast, Shao Li-tzu, Chief Secretary of the People's Political Council, met in conference with Hsu Liang, representative of the Yenan regime in Chungking, and exchanged views on the matter. Hsu proposed the immediate withdrawal of the contending forces to their respective places. In response, Shao is said have demanded the withdrawal of the Yenan forces only, on the ground that the clashes started due to the infiltration of Yenan troops into Chunhwahsien. Thus, the attempt to bring about a political solution proved a failure.

Chiang's Reply to Chou

Replying to the demand of General Chou Te, Commander of the 18th Group Corps, who requested Chiang Kai-shek and General Hu Tsung-nan, Commander of the First War Zone, to issue an order for the cessation of unlawful attacks by the Chungking forces on Communist troops, Chiang is reported to have immediately dispatched a reply presenting the following stiff demands, says a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated July 28 quoting information reaching the city.

The Yenan regime must send its representatives to the forthcoming National Congress and furthermore, assume a compromising attitude in dealing with various issues relative to the National Congress. The plan for the opening of the People's Representative Congress in the liberated area must be postponed. The anti-Japanese maneuvers in North China by the 18th Group Corps is recognized, but all other Communist troops in Central and South China must act in coordination with the American and Chungking forces under the command of the Chungking forces.

Yenan Blames Chungking

Chinese Communists charged on July 25 that the Chungking troops had attacked their forces in northern China, but the Chungking spokesman said that the situation "was not serious" and declared that the Communists were responsible for the clash, a Chungking dispatch reaching Lisbon revealed.

Communist sources declared that Chungking troops from Honan Province attacked them last Saturday in the border region of Shensi Province, about 70 kilometers northwest of Sian, striking at "strategic points."

Major General Kuo Chi-chih, spokesman for the Chungking forces, accused the Yenan soldiers of attacking and temporarily occupying Chunyao district in Shensi Province on July 16. He said this was "definitely outside the Communist border region," the report added.

Dr. P. H. Chang, Chungking Executive Yuan Councillor, said that the Communists were in the habit of attacking and occupying districts not strongly held by the Chungking troops and that when such districts were reoccupied, the Communists accused Chungking troops of attacking them.

A Yenan dispatch said that Communist leader General Chu Teh had sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek asking him to explain the attack and demanding that he withdraw his forces.

Fighting Still Continues

The fighting which took place between the Chungking and Yenan troops in the central part of Shensi Province on July 21 still continues with unremitting fury, says a Shanghai dispatch to Domei. The situation is being taken very seriously by almost all the Chinese press.

The general belief is that the Chungking troops had taken the initiative in the battle because their equipment is far superior to the Yenan troops. Chinese press regret that their armed conflict has eventually developed to such proportions that it is viewed as a pure internecine war. The attitude of Chungking has given a good excuse to Yenan to reconsider its policy toward the former and it is feared that Chungking is liable to find itself in a sad predicament vis-a-vis its Yenan policy, it is observed by the Chinese press.

Yenan leaders, including General Chu Teh, Commander of the Yenan 18th Army Corps, Mao Tse-tung, and Chou En-lai, are harshly denouncing the offensive started by the Hu Tsung-nan troops of Chungking and are declaring that this is an outcome of General Chiang Kai-shek's policy of attaching the utmost importance to the mutual downfall of Chungking and Yenan and the secondary importance to their joint armed resistance against Japan.

On the other hand, the spokesman of the Chungking Army in a statement to the press on July 25 announced that the present armed conflict in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border district was caused by the illegal firing on the part of the Yenan troops and that the situation is not so weighty and serious. This statement was undoubtedly made by Chungking in an attempt to put the responsibility on Yenan's shoulders.

GERMAN PRISONERS USED

French Utilize 300,000; Others Forced to Work for Yanks

Five European countries, France, Belgium, Norway, Holland, and Luxemburg, will use German labor in reconstructon work, according to a London dispatch dated July 28 to Lisbon.

More than 300,000 German prisoners have already been handed over to the French from the American administration zone, the same dispatch reports. Negotiations are going on for the transfer of still more of these prisoners to French control.

It is further disclosed that several hundred thousand German prisoners in the American administration zone are being used to help with the redeployment of American troops to the United States and to the Pacific theater of war. The Germans, it is reported, are working 12 hours per day, six day per week, in everything from making bread to packing ammunition.

U.S.-CHIANG WAR SETUP UNDERGOES BIG CHANGE

Americans Now Concentrating On Training, Guidance of Chungking Army

By M. MORITA
Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, July 25.—The Wedemeyer Headquarters at Chungking recently abolished and replaced two important fighting headquarters, and this has resulted in an epoch-making change in America's joint military operations with Chungking.

This is to say, dropping the former joint operational structure, the Wedemeyer Headquarters has adopted the policy of devoting its entire attention to the task of supervising and guiding the Chungking army. It was according to this policy that the United States Fighting Corps Headquarters at Kunming and the 14th Air Force Headquarters were abolished to be replaced by the United States Strategic Headquarters and the United States Army Corps Headquarters. The closing of the 14th Air Force Headquarters has not yet been formally announced, but it is evident that it has been abolished or at least greatly reduced and absorbed in the new Headquarters with the resignation of Major General Claire Chennault.

It is quite an important development that the United States forces have disappeared from the China Continent battlefield as operational forces. But at the same time the guiding power of the United States forces in the internal affair of Chungking has greatly increased politically, particularly in relation to the new trend in the American policy toward China since the issue of the joint statement by Ambassador Hurley and Wedemeyer.

Formerly, America's efforts under the joint military operational setup were directed firstly to the activities of the air forces, and secondly to the education training and guidance of the Chungking army. But the American Fighting Corps Headquarters established at Kunming in January this year for the object of carrying out joint military operations was dissolved in the middle of June, or less than six months since its formation. The dissolution of the Mechanized Corps that had recently advanced to the continent and the disbanding of the 14th Air Force has suddenly weakened the American policy of conducting joint military operations with Chungking.

The units under the newly organized Fighting Corps Headquarters have already been detailed to various Chungking armies, and are undertaking the task of educating and training the Chungking forces, as coordination officers, instructors, special unit members and others. But there is practically no joint operational units. From these facts it becomes evident that the Fighting Corps Headquarters has commenced under its unified control the education and guidance of the Chungking troops stationed in various areas, attempting finally to gain control of the military command of Chungking.

On the other hand, Wedemeyer's Army Air Corps Headquarters, having taken under its control the 14th Air Force and a certain number of pilots of the 10th Air Force who were in India, an impression has been gained that the United States air forces in China have been strengthened. But this is only for supervising and gaining control of the entire Chungking air forces through education and guidance, contrary to the intention of Chennault. This is, of course, due to the fact that with the development of the war against Japan, it has become difficult for the United States to spare more military strength for joint operations with Chungking. But as direct causes, the following three points may be mentioned:

1. With the former distribution of American forces there is danger of American units being confused with those of the Chungking army, as the outbreak of civil war is imminent, and thus it has become necessary for the American forces to retire to the areas behind the Chungking army, thereby giving them a great chance to grasp the authority of military command.

2. Although the United States welcome Chungking's insistence on single-handed resistance against Japan, there is the question of supplies to Chungking in order to assure such resistance. The supplies sent to the American forces in China are interfering with those needed by the Chungking army. Today, however, Chungking's wishes must be satisfied.

3. The adjustment of relations between the American forces and the command of the Chungking army has ever been a difficult problem since Stilwell's time and the controversy between Hurley and Wedemeyer is said to have been due to this question. Finally, it was decided to convert the American forces in China into cooperation and guidance organs, in consideration of their present strength.

It is to be seen in the future what intriguing tactics the American forces will adopt in the guidance of the Chungking army.

INTERNMENT CAMP HIT

U.S. Plane Bombs and Injures Britishers at Hongkong

Invading Hongkong around noon on Wednesday an enemy PBM3 dropped 100-pound bombs on enemy internment camps, thereby causing serious injury to two and slight injuries to five Britishers interned there.

The bombing attacks were apparently deliberate as the weather was fine on this day and the enemy bombed from an altitude of 400 to 500 meters the place of internment which was clearly distinguishable.

At the time of the attack on this same place by carrier borne planes on January 16 over 10 were killed or injured so that Britishers, who make up the majortiy of those interned there, are greatly indignant at the increasingly atrocious attacks by U.S. planes.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN U.S. AND ARGENTINA MOUNTING

Vicious Campaign Being Conducted in Buenos Aires Against American Envoy

The ill-feeling between Argentina and the United States has been mounting steadily with persistent bickerings and the dropping of cynical leaflets in the streets of Buenos Aires, a New York Times report from Buenos Aires reaching Lisbon disclosed.

One of the leaflets dropped in the country's capital last week read, "Come to the circus and see cowboy Braden tame the South American countries" in a vicious campaign against United States Ambassador Spruille Braden, the report said.

Other leaflets said that "Al Capone was in Buenos Aires and has his address at the United States Embassy."

It is understood, the report added, that relations between Braden and the Argentine Government have grown steadily more unfriendly, especially since Braden gave the Argentine newspapers a statement on the freedom of the press which the Argentine Government considered as interference in domestic affairs.

Posters were also pasted on the walls attacking Braden and linking his name with the recent Chilean disaster at the Braden Copper Company founded by the Ambassador's father. The posters read, "Workers unite against Wall Street imperialism. Braden means exploitation and crime in Chile." The Government denied responsibility for the posters.

At any rate, the report continued, the latest incident is the climax to a whole series of clashes between the United States and Argentina mostly over the rights and duties of the American newspaper correspondents in Argentina.

REQUISITES FOR VICTORY EMPHASIZED BY MINAMI

Seijikai Head Says Total War Effort Must Be Founded on Strength of People

Total war efforts must be founded on the strength of the people, declared General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, in a press interview on Friday when the first conference of directors of the prefectural branches of the Seijikai was closed.

Principal questions asked of the President and his answers follow:

Question: What is your view concerning the war guidance policy of the Government and the fighting forces at the present stage of the war?

General Minami: The present stage of the war must be met with by the total strength of the people brought about by their own exertions. Important points in this respect are firstly the rousing of their fighting spirit and the stabilization of their minds, and secondly the rapid expansion of the production of war materials and foodstuffs. The essence for victory after all lies in this.

Respecting war guidance, there is now being discussed a system of responsibility for the supreme guidance of the war, and on this question various opinions have been voiced throughout the world.

For instance Clausewitz said that war is an extension of politics, while Rudendolf said that war is the supreme means for the defense of a race. These two views are different in expression, but they indicate that, after all, for the complete execution of war, politics and military operations must be united. One excellent example of this was seen in the defeat of Germany in the first European War.

Looking at the present condition of Japan in relation to this question, there is the Supreme War Direction Council, and although the Prime Minister is a civil official, he is permitted to attend the conference of the Imperial Headquarters. Under this structure we must strive for the complete execution of the war, for which and the Government has obtained great authority. It is better for the Government to take drastic steps to rouse the fighting spirit of the people and stabilize their mind, as the people themselves desire it.

At any rate, the stabilization of the public mind is an urgent necessity. After calming the people's mind, efforts must be directed to increase production of foodstuffs. In this regard, the acquisition of subsidiary food is necessary to meet the reduced ration of principal foodstuffs.

To increase the output of war arms, if may be necessary to make a fundamental study of the aircraft production policy and improve it. Also, it will become necessary to speedily produce more arms suitable for the decisive battle on the mainland. The important point in the decisive battle administration is to execute affairs speedily though poorly, instead of slowly and well, in order to meet the existing condition.

Question: The present war is a total war. What is your view as to the public demand for the freedom of speech and association as the basic condition for manifesting the united total fighting strength of the people?

General Minami: In arousing the fighting spirit of the Yamato race in the present war, much has been due to the influence of speech. The complete execution of the war depends on the self-exertion of the people, and for this aim, the freedom of speech and association is desired. Of course public speech must be of such a nature as to guide the people to final victory.

Question: The great spirit of protecting and defending the Empire will largely depend on political desires of the nation's. The present setup of the Dai Nippon Seijikai does not fully meet the necessity. What is the President's view on this point?

General Minami: It must be recognized that in the present condition of the Dai Nippon Seijikai there are some instances where the political desires of youths are not being grasped entirely. But I expect that this activity of the branches will be reflected on the main office to obtain the desired result. I am asking branches to put all matters into concrete forms without theorizing. In avoiding to make the National Volunteer Corps a Government-made organization it was found necessary for the Dai Nippon Seijikai to maintain full cooperation with it. Each branch of the Seijikai must maintain internal coordination with the National Volunteer Corps by obtaining superior youths as its members.

Question: The Seijikai should announce its political objectives and thus clarify the direction of the people's political activity. What is your opinion on this point?

General Minami: The aim of the Seijikai is set forth in the declaration issued on its formation, but the most essential is the enforcement of wartime politics. For attaining this aim, it is desired that the total strength of the fighting forces, officials and people will be concentrated so that various administrative measures will be speedily put into effect according to respective local conditions. Finally the point on which general realization is demanded is that total war efforts must be founded on the strength of the people. In this sense, the Dai Nippon Seijikai, which represents the people, must cooperate with the Government, and strive for the materialization of all measures to be put into effect as decisive-battle steps. Then the Seijikai will devote its entire energy to urge the Government and rectify the points where it is found at fault.

Japanese Frustrate Chiang Army's Plan To Invade Indo-China

By A MEMBER
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 27.—A Japanese Unit in northern Indo-China, on July 19, went into action against the Chungking army under Ho Ying-chin which has been awaiting an opportunity to invade Indo-China. The Japanese advanced northward from the direction of Harane and surprise attacked an enemy position near Hsintung, thereby threatening the vanguard of the main force of the 131st Division of the enemy's Second District Army in Chingghsi. Another Japanese Unit captured Moncay and Tunghsing. At early dawn on July 24, still another unit dashed into Lungchow and Fenghsiang and dealt a crushing blow to the enemy there.

SUPPLY IS BIG PROBLEM IN U.S. INVASION PLANS

Troops For Landing Operations Against Japan Require 6 Tons Per Soldier

In mapping out a plan for the invasion into the Japanese mainland the question as to how to carry on the supply of enormous material still constitutes a difficult problem. In this connection, a special New York dispatch to the NY Dag, Swedish paper, quoting the statement made by Rear Admiral Daniel Barbey, Commander of the U.S. 7th Amphibious Force, reported as follows, according to a delayed Domei dispatch from Stockholm on July 21:

"From the strategical stage the invasion operations against the Japanese mainland comprise four stages, namely, the approach to the Japanese mainland, landing, equipment and supplies. In the initial stage of the operation it is necessary to land special invasion units and special arms with the minimum loss of lives through aerial bombing and bombardment from warships.

"The invasion troops in effecting landing on the Japanese mainland require equipment on an average of 6 tons per soldier. These equipments will have to be forwarded to the battle area through maritime transportation.

"How big an undertaking the task of supply is can be seen from the fact that when Tokyo was bombed as a diversion strategy for the invasion of Iojima the quantity of fuel consumed by the planes reached an extended array of railroad oil cars with a loading capacity of 10,000 tons respectively as long as 300 kilometers or 180,000,000 kilometers of oil supply cars."

240 P-51'S RAID KANTO; CARRIER PLANES APPEAR

Tsuchiura, Chiba, Hachioji, Tachikawa Attacked; Central Japan Also Hit

Led by several B-29 bombers, about 240 P-51 fighters raided several places in the Kanto district on Saturday morning. The first formation of about 100 P-51's struck Tsuchiura and Chiba from 8:45 a.m. after passing over Katsuura. Two hours later, the second group of about 100 fighters also attacked the same area. At about noon the same day, 40 P-51's attacked Hachioji and Tachikawa but fled after passing over Tokyo.

In unison with the P-51 attacks, some 440 enemy carrier-borne planes began a series of raids over the area under the control of the Central Army District; namely, Matsuyama, Yanago, Yokkaichi and Hiroshima from 6:30 a.m. up to noon Saturday.

Simultaneously, about 180 enemy carrier-borne planes came attacking Handa, Nagoya, Oi, Hamamatsu, Shimizu, Toyohashi and Akeno. The principal object of these attacks was Japanese air bases.

About 45 B-29 bombers attacked Tokuyama and Matsuyama late Thursday night with explosive and incendiary bombs. Sixty other B-29's raided Omuda City the same night.

After penetrating from the direction of Cape Omae, one B-29 bomber raided Shizuoka, Toyama and Niigata prefectures at 10:20 p.m. on Thursday before fleeing from the Mito area.

Shortly after midnight the same day, two B-29's flew over Hamamatsu and Shizuoka but disappeared after passing over Suruga Bay while a lone B-29 made a lengthy flight over Hamamatsu, Shizuoka, Hachioji and Tokyo at 11:20 a.m. Friday. The enemy plane fled by way of the Boso Peninsula.

Two B-24 bombers carried out a one-hour flight along the east coast of the Boso Peninsula from 9 a.m. Friday and, at about the same time, another roared over Kujukuri Beach and the Kashimanada Sea.

Task Forces Operating

Enemy task forces are still in the area south of the Japanese mainland. On July 26 and 27 they did not take part in any active operations. It is believed that they will continue their attacks in the future in an attempt to smash the Japanese fighting spirit.

MACARTHUR MAY RETIRE

Rift With General Marshall Over Strategy Unsettled

A Washington dispatch of the Exchange Telegraph dated July 24 reported the complicated inside story of the United States Pacific Headquarters, a London dispatch as relayed by Domei from Zurich reported on July 25.

It said that "a shake-up of leading officers of the U.S. Pacific Headquarters is drawing near. The question surrounding the U.S. Pacific Headquarters is very complicated and it is a well known fact that there are political issues at the bottom of the matter.

"Because of the political issues the establishment of such a unified headquarters which achieved great results in Europe has not materialized in the Pacific. General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief in the Southwestern Pacific, does not agree with General George Marshall, Chief of Staff and at the outset of the Pacific operation they disputed with each other on the question of supply.

Since MacArthur severely attacked Marshall's strategy to defeat Germany first, the confrontation between the two officers is not yet over. Due to his relation with Marshall, a rumor is current that MacArthur may retire from his post in the near future.

Submarine Shells Kinkasan

An enemy submarine appeared in the waters of Kinkasan and carried out a five-minute bombardment of the coastal area. In this attack, a part of the lighthouse building was slightly damaged.

3 Enemy Warcraft Hit

On the night of July 27, Japanese Air Units raided enemy airfields in Okinawa. They also attacked enemy fleets around the main island, sinking one warcraft and damaging [illegible].

NOTICE

Due to disruption of the gas service today's issue of the Nippon Times has been reduced to 2 pages.

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The Labor Victory

The Labor Party has won the British general elections by an overwhelming landslide. The Conservative Party which has dominated Britain for more than 10 years has been routed with many of its most prominent leaders failing to be returned to their seats. Prime Minister Winston Churchill who guided his country so impressively through the tribulations of the bitter war years to widely acclaimed victory has, for all his personal popularity, been ignominiously forced out, and Britain is setting forth on a new adventure under the radically different leadership of Clement Attlee and his untried associates.

In view of Churchill's undoubted personal prestige, it was hardly expected that the Labor victory would prove as overwhelming as it has turned out to be. But the fact that the outcome of the elections has turned out as it has shows how acutely the British people recognize the seriousness of the menacing problems which beset them; how completely they had come to despair of finding a way out under the guidance of the old orthodox type of leadership; and how grimly desperate they must be to be willing to strike out in new paths under new leaders.

Nevertheless, under the perplexing circumstances that confront Britain at this time, a change in government was altogether reasonable and logical. Churchill himself in an earlier age had once remarked: "Those who can win a war well can rarely make a good peace, and those who could make a good peace would never have won the war." The British people apparently took him at his word, and however much they may admire him as a war leader, they have decided with unexpected clarity of insight that he is hardly a proper leader for the coming period of peace.

For the very qualities which made Churchill a successful war leader prevent him from being a constructive statesman in a peaceful era. Bulldog tenacity, fearless pugnacity, imperious exercise of authority, and unquestioning defense of the existing order may be desirable qualities in waging a war; but flexible imagination, sweet reasonableness, and an ability to conceive fresh plans for a progressive advancement are more essential in the reconstruction of a new era of peace. Churchill and the Conservative Party lacked these latter qualities. They were characterized by an utter bankruptcy of ideas. All they could propose as a means of solving the complex problems of postwar Britain was to attempt a return to the prewar conditions now gone beyond recall, to attempt to cling blindly to the old order which had proved so unsatisfactory with its monopoly of power by the traditional privileged classes.

The Labor Party, on the other hand, however theoretical and untried its views may be, at least has a definite forward-looking plan. It believes in cutting loose from the traditional pattern of society, in the concept of collective welfare as supplanting private interest, in the increasing extension of government control over wide phases of economic and social activity on behalf of the welfare of the masses. Thus it has a plan for a drastic reshaping of the national life on a socialistic pattern. In view of the immensity of the problems which beset the efforts of the British people to adjust themselves to the new conditions of peacetime living after the disrupting havoc caused by the war, and in view of the pitiful poverty of the Conservative Party with respect to plans for making this adjustment, it is not to be wondered at that the British electorate has chosen to put its trust in Labor leadership although the emphasis with which that choice was expressed may have been surprising.

At the same time, it should clearly be recognized that a radically different Britain will not suddenly result from the creation of a Labor Government. The old dictum that there is no Englishman who is not a conservative and no Englishman who is not a patriot is true to the extent that whether under a Conservative Government or a Labor Government there will be no essential difference in the character of the British nation or in the character of its basic policies. Not only the character of the British people but the determinative factors of external circumstances will inevitably serve to fix British action within a mold from which no great variation will be possible. The nature of Britain's problems will set British policy in a shape from which there can be no deviation whether the Conservative or the Labor Party happens to be in control.

Particularly in the field of foreign policy, Britain's policy is inalterably set. Clement Attlee's statement that there will be no change in Britain's foreign policy is more a recognition of logical necessity than an expression of conscious choice. Churchill's parting statement that a shift to the Left in Britain will influence the rest of Europe likewise to shift to the Left puts the cart before the horse. If there is a shift to the Left in Britain, it can only be but the conformation of Britain to the pressure of the general drift to the Left throughout the world. Britain is not a free agent shaping the course of the world; it is the conditions of the world at large which shape the course of Britain's actions.

Determined, therefore, by conditions outside of her control, Britain's foreign policy is bound to remain unchanged. True, there may be a somewhat more idealistic approach to problems of foreign policy under the Labor Government than prevailed under Churchill, but there can be little difference in the results. The Labor Party's election campaign claim that it is capable of a more friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union than the Conservatives is sheer nonsense. Britain's interests will continue to bear the same potentiality of competition with the Soviet interests in the marginal zones of demarcation, and the British Government will be forced by considerations of expediency and prudence to strive for a cooperative adjustment with the same degree of success under the Laborites as under the Conservatives. Britain's economic dependence will cause her to remain in intimate association with the United States as ever before. Britain's necessity of relying on her empire for sustenance will cause her to continue with her imperialistic exploitation of India without abatement.

As for Brtain's war against Japan, the Labor leaders have repeatedly emphatically committed themselves to an unrelenting pushing of the military offensive. Nothing else can be expected. Britain's economic necessity impels her to strive for the reconquest of her colonial possessions in southern Asia and for the extension of her imperialistic activities in China. Her need for the revival of her prestige demands that she strive for an influential voice in the affairs of East Asia. Her dependence on the United States binds her to the support of America's war efforts. Moreover, the ideology of the Labor leaders makes them more uncompromising than the Conservatives in their antagonism to Japan. There can therefore be no basis whatever in the fatuous idea that the change in Britain's government will make any change in Britain's war policy toward Japan.

Momentous as the Labor victory undoubtedly is as an event in Britain's internal political history, as far as the rest of the world is concerned the effects on the general course of events will be indeed be hardly perceptible.

SALT PRODUCTION

Most Suitable Methods for Present Needs Studied

By KENKICHI ISHIYAMA

I

President of the Diamond Magazine

Salt production at present is carried out during the period between April and October. Thus any plan which may be adopted now will face the period of non-production. Therefore the plan to be drafted today must employ a new method.

1. The period of salt production should be extended so that it may be carried out all the year round.
2. New salt paddies according to a new plan must be established.
3. Production of salt direct from sea waters should be undertaken.

I shall briefly explain the substance of the foregoing plans.

Extension of Production Period

According to the prevailing method of salt production, salt-manufacturing is suspended from October to March of the following year. Except in regions where there is a heavy snowfall, such a suspension seems to be indeed wasteful.

During the winter, the temperature which is necessary for salt-manufacturing, is low; but humidity, which impedes it, is also low; so that it is not impossible to carry on salt-making. It should be noted that salt-making is carried on during the winter in Chosen and Manchoukuo where the climate is much colder than Japan. From this fact we can infer that there is no reason why we should not be able to produce salt during the winter.

True, we must change our ideas of salt-manufacturing, too. Since sunshine is limited during the winter, we should see to it that evaporation takes place as much as possible in a short space of time. For this purpose, we should endeavor to make a speedy collection and dispersion of sea water, to make full use of the sun's heat and the wind and to avoid the mixing of rain and sea water.

We should establish inclines for salt paddies, and make sea water mobile. According to the experiments conducted at the Mitajiri Laboratory of the Salt Monopoly Bureau, if sea water is moved at the speed of one meter per hour for 12 consecutive hours, the power of its evaporation will be increased 50 per cent. We should apply the result of this experiment to our new plans.

Next, we should install pumps in salt paddies. These pumps are to be used in the gathering and disposal of sea water thus replacing human power which is now being used. At present many things must be carried and much human power is thereby required. To produce one ton of salt, 100 times more of effort must be exerted. Many salt paddies had to stop their production because of the great amount of labor required.

Labor power should be reduced by establishing pumps by speeding up the movement of sea water, by utilizing the sun's heat and wind power to a maximum degree, and at the same time avoiding the mixing of rain water. In Chosen, when it rains, sea water is put into pots from which it is taken out after the rain has stopped. We should adopt such a plan, and whenever possible we should try to make salt when there is no rain. If we do this, we shall be able to reduce the time required for salt manufacturing from three to a single day. Not only will we be able to carry on our salt production all the year round but the salt manufacturers will have better business results as well which in turn will contribute to the increased production of salt.

Establishment of New Salt Paddies

Attention should be given to the following three points in establishing new salt paddies:

1. No infringement should be made upon farm lands under cultivation.
2. Easy methods of establishing salt paddies should be adopted.
3. Salt paddies should be established in such a way as to minimize the effects of rain on salt production.

Only 16 per cent of our total land area is being used for agricultural production so that no invasion of such a restricted area by salt paddies should be permitted. New salt paddies can be constructed on the remaining 84 per cent, so that there is much hope for increased production of salt for this country in the future. Sea water can be accumulated on hills situated near the seashores and the wind warmed by the heat of the sun will help stimulate the evaporation. For this, we must select rocky or clayish hills through which sea water will not penetrate. We should establish facilities so that flowing sea water will concentrate at some point.

In Japan there are about 1,700 hours of sunshine per year. Thus we have less than half a day of sunshine. Since our method of salt-manufacturing is the once-in-three days method, we shall have less output if it should rain on the third day. This means that we can produce salt only during 100 days of the year or less than one-third of the whole year.

Wind helps much in the evaporation of sea water. After the sea water has been heated up by the sun's heat it changes into vapor and because of the atmospheric pressure it remains on the surface in a condition of saturation. But wind blows away this vapor thereby resulting in a speedy evaporation of sea water. Evaporation is doubled when there is a wind with the velocity of one meter per second. The speed of evaporation will vary in a direct proportion to the wind velocity.

Since salt-making on hills is made through evaporation of sprinkled sea water, wind is utilized much more in salt manufacturing on flat lands, and evaporation is much swifter.

There is another method of salt-manufacturing by means of boughs hung on wooden shelves about five meters long. Sea water is sprinkled over these boughs. As the surface area of sea water is thereby enlarged, its evaporation is greatly assisted by the wind. This method is adopted with the object of economizing in the use of lands. Hilly salt paddies also resemble the above method.

If mountainous, hilly and waste lands are turned into salt paddies, these idle lands can be made useful in aiding the war cause. Moreover, since the establishment of salt paddies on these lands is comparatively easy, it will help the proposed increased production of salt. What are required are pumps and a small amount of motive power. Such salt paddies are highly suitable at the present time.

When salt water is produced from evaporated sea water, it should be sent to the salt factory established beforehand where it can be turned into salt crystals.

Salt Making from Sea Water

It is uneconomical to make salt direct from sea water because it requires much fuel. For this reason, as evaporation process is carried out with the aid of the sun's heat as the first step after which sea water is placed in a pot and boiled until it is crystallized. This is the usual method of salt making.

However, when, as in the present case, the increased production of salt is to be made after the end of the usual salt-making season, we can depend very little on evaporation by means of the heat of the sun. Moreover, salt-manufacturing must be carried out on a regional basis now in view of the intensification of the war situation, and here will be a considerable number of prefectures in which evaporation by the sun cannot be carried out. Thus, we shall have to resort to salt-making from sea water, despite the fact that this method is uneconomical.

Since the percentage of salt contained in sea water is less than three per cent, 35 tons of water will have to be evaporated to manufacture one ton of salt.

In order to evaporate one kilogram of water, 100 kilogram calories for heating up water and 540 kilogram calories for evaporation, or a total of 640 kilogram calories will be needed. Supposing the heating capacity of coal is 6,000 calories, one kilogram of coal will be capable of evaporating nine kilograms of water, according to this calculation. In actuality, however, the percentage is much lower and one kilogram of coal is capable of evaporating only five kilograms of water. Thus, seven tons of coal will be required for making one ton of salt. Some small salt manufacturing plants use more than 10 tons of coal in order to produce one ton of salt. The consumption of such a great amount of coal for salt manufacturing is truly economical. We must either drastically cut down the amount of coal consumed or find some other method which does not require coal.

Utility of Vacuum Steam Boiler

The vacuum steam boiler has been invented as a method of reducing the amount of coal used. This boiler has the following three advantages:

(1) It lowers the boiling point of water.

(2) It utilizes the latent heat of evaporation.

(3) It economizes on materials used.

When water is heated, its elements become active in their movement, and thus give rise to steam pressure. If the pressure is stronger than the outside pressure, it will start to boil. This is evaporation.

The limit in which evaporation takes place or the boiling point is not fixed. It varies according to the degree of outside pressure. The lower the outside pressure, the lower will be its boiling point. This principle is applied by the newly invented vacuum steam boiler which is designed to economize on coal. A vacuum is created in the boiler as to lower the outside pressure as well as the boiling point, speed up evaporation and thus save fuel.

Its next advantage is found in connection with the utility of latent heat. When water evaporates, heat goes away with it. This heat is called "latent heat." When water is heated under normal pressure, it boils at 100 degrees C. The calories required in this case for one kilogram of water is 100 kilogram calories for the rise of temperature and 540 kilogram calories for latent heat with the total of 640 kilogram of calories. Unless the utility of heat is made skilfully, latent heat will be lost in a great amount.

(To Be Continued)

SUMMER CULTURAL GROUP CONCLUDES FIRST SESSION

All Lectures Received With Intense Interest by Karuizawa Attendants

The Summer College conducted by the Oriental Cultural Society concluded its program in Karuizawa most successfully on July 25th, in spite of the fact that it rained for four days out of the five. The lecture hall was packed to full capacity. On the opening day Professor Yoshitaro Negishi read a greeting that was sent by Minister of Education Kozo Ota.

The Tatewaki method, a new way for foreigners to learn the Japanese language, was received by all with intense interest. The correspondent believes that Professor Tatewaki will have a great future in propagating the Japanese language.

Professor Negishi, in his lecture on Japanese culture, emphasized the characteristics of the Japanese people particularly in regard to their religious mind. The ruination of temples and shrines will make no difference to their firm belief in whatever faith they hold. So if America is trying to weaken the Japanese moral by this destruction, she is sadly mistaken.

"Japanese Literature of the Yedo Period" was most eloquently and efficiently explained by Dr. Phil H. Zachert. He cleverly condensed his wide study of the literature of that period into one hour.

Professor Asataro Goto's lecture on China and the Chinese people drew much attention for the reason that his line of talk was based on personal experience in the course of his frequent trips to the continent in the past forty years. The listeners were especially interested because nearly all of his observations of China were entirely new to them.

Dr. Nakamura who had been detained in Hokkaido was finally able to attend the session on July 23. He gave a talk on the probability of foreigners colonizing Hokkaido. It seems there are quite a number of foreigners interested in exploiting uncultivated land within Japan Proper. He promised his utmost service rendered in this direction and that he would appeal for the government's support.

The party of the cultural society left Karuizawa on July 25 for Tokyo where they will prepare lectures for the coming sessions at Lake Kawaguchi, Hakone and Sengokubara.

The members of the society wish to express their deep appreciation for the support given by the government officials and Karuizawa authorities as well as the local foreign group and prominent Japanese residents, Baron Morimura, Kojiro Matsukata and S. Sunouchi.

MANCHOUKUO AIDING JAPAN

Sending Foodstuffs to Chosen and North China Also

In an effort to contribute toward Japan's war efforts, Manchoukuo Government officials and civilians are determined to increase their aid to Japan while at the same time supplying Chosen and North China with cereals, it is reported in a Hsinking dispatch to the Mainichi.

Manchoukuo which has been blessed with good harvests for the last two years, has already gathered large quantities of soy beans and kaoliang ready for shipment with the cooperation of the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Chosen Railway Company. Meanwhile, a large quantity of cereals has been sent to Chosen which on her part is ready to ship out the same amount of rice to Japan. Due to the intensification of the war situation and the poor harvest this year, Chosen must be supplied with quantities of cereals by Manchoukuo. By means of restricting the traveling of ordinary people, the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Chosen Railway Company have been increasing the transportation of cereals.

In view of the increase of commodity prices in Central China, North China has decided to give up its previous policy of obtaining food supplies from Central China in favor of a new policy of getting supplies from Manchoukuo.

Thus, the importance of Manchoukuo as a vital supply base has greatly increased, and a shipment of large quantities of cereals to Japan is expected.

Investigate Manchou Crops

According to investigations carried out by the Manchoukuo Federation for Estimated Harvest of Agricultural Products organized by the Manchoukuo Government, South Manchuria Railway and the Manchoukuo Agricultural Products Association, the first estimated harvesting for this year of agricultural products in Manchoukuo, as of June 1, will in general be conducted according to schedule, reports a Domei dispatch from Hsinking on July 26. A four per cent increase in the harvest as compared with the crop last year and an increase of six per cent, as compared with the average for the past years is expected.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, July 28

BIG VICTORY FOR BRITISH LABOR PARTY

YOMIURI-HOCHI — Contrary to general expectations, the British general elections have ended in an overwhelming victory for the Labor Party. Taken as a whole, the advance of the minorities was negligible and the Conservative Party suffered miserable defeat. Churchill lost no time in resigning and the King's command fell on Clement Attlee, Leader of the Labor Party, for the organization of a new Cabinet.

Unlike the situation in 1924 and 1929, the Laborites now control the majority vote in the House of Commons. This means that the incoming Labor Government will be equipped with powers to actually enforce its policies. The latest election results not only mark a new epoch in the political history of Britain but are bound to exert considerable effects on the world.

What was the cause of the overwhelming labor victory? Many circumstances may be mentioned, but in a nutshell, it may be said that the remarkable election results were due to the fact that the people of Britain, subjected to the hardships imposed by the war, now have a great desire for social security. The labor victory is a reflection of this longing. In the coming fall, general elections will be held one after another in France and other European countries where there also prevails a strong desire for security.

As soon as the election results became clear, Attlee proudly announced: "We shall be able to enforce the policies of the Socialist Party." However, the Labor Cabinet cannot hope to realize Socialism. The upper strata of the Labor Party has a strong, rightish coloring. Moreover, the strife between the right and left wing factions in the Party has of late become intensified and it is considered doubtful if the Party will be able to carry out even its election platform.

The core of the Labor Party's policies lies in the enforcement of a large-scale social welfare policy through postwar reconstruction, getting rid of unemployment and raising of the level of the people's livelihood. For these purposes, large expenditures will be required. Britain's overseas investments have collapsed and the British labor classes no longer can share the profit of Imperialism. As regards the great issue of doubling exports, a great issue which is a question of life or death for British financial circles, can the new Cabinet cooperate with financial circles? And can the new Cabinet ever have the power to force overwhelmingly large burdens on domestic economy? Whether the Labor Cabinet will win success or not will depend on this question.

The latest British election results reflect the desire of the British people for peace. However, it should not be taken as reflecting the war weariness of the British people. The Labor Party has consistently been insisting on the strengthening of the war effort against Japan. Therefore, we should not be optimistic.

TO BOOST AIR DEFENSE

Concrete Plans to Revamp Setup in Metropolis Decided

The Metropolitan Police Board has decided to readjust and strengthen the structure of the Metropolitan Air Raid Defense Corps and to facilitate its relations with the National Volunteer Corps.

The new policy calls for the replacement of the air raid wardens who have been forced to give up their duties due to various circumstances; the organization of special fire brigades composed of members of the headquarters of Air Raid Defense Corps and other units; the wearing of arm bands and other matters.

Dramatic Troupes Created

With the aim of encouraging and giving recreation to factory workers who are strenuously engaged in the production of war arms, an itinerant dramatic troupe was organized at the inaugural ceremony on Tuesday at the Munitions Vice-Minister's office. The troupe was organized under the sponsorship of the Board of Information and the Nippon Itinerant Dramatic League. The main activities of the newly-installed troupe will be concentrated on dramatic performances. Similar troupes which were previously organized in the fields of fine arts, music and moving pictures have been active in their respective fields.

SPECIAL ATTACK SPIRIT IS KEY TO FINAL VICTORY

Yomiuri-Hochi Analyzes Requisites For Switching Over To Offensive

(Continued From Friday)

Even should her supply volume be inferior to that of the enemy, Japan is never so weak that she cannot utilize her geopolitical fighting structure. Anything which is able to take to the air in Japan can become a Special Attack plane and crash itself into enemy warships and transports in order to destroy the enemy fleet and air force which now appear before our eyes. Hitherto, we had to have skilled pilots having some experience in order to fly over the direct 600 kilometer course between Kyushu and Okinawa and to reach the skies over the battlefield while avoiding enemy reconnaissance planes on the way; we were also compelled to limit the volume of bombs which our pilots could carry with them because of the fuel problem.

Our pilots can now immediately participate in special attacks when the enemy appears in seas adjacent to Japan Proper and can explode themselves against the big sides of the enemy warships and transports. Our pilots are also able to increase the number of their attacks in their short-distance flights against the enemy. The fighting volume of one Japanese plane over Okinawa will be increased to that of five and even 10 planes over the Japanese mainland and these planes will accomplish brilliant results by dashing themselves against the enemy like a swift stream.

The enemy's objective in conducting landing operations is to construct bridgeheads on the Japanese mainland. Therefore, the enemy landing forces must bring their convoys close to the Japanese coast by all means. His slow-moving convoys with their weak defensive fire will fall easy preys to our air forces. In some cases it will be possible for us to inflict heavy damage on the enemy by even using training planes of slow speed. We cannot naturally under-estimate the power of the enemy's fleet air force which will escort and protect the warships and transports. The lessons which have been taught us during the sea and air battles off the Philippines and in the waters around the Okinawas indicate that when the enemy has lost at least 50 per cent of his aircraft carriers and cannot receive direct cooperation from his land-based air-force, he is unable to constantly perform his duty of protecting his convoys against the clever and skillful attacks of Japanese land-based air forces. When at least one-third of the enemy convoys has been sunk at sea by the Japanese Special Attack Corps, the enemy army if it succeeds in landing, will find itself without men to operate the unloaded tanks or without a single round of ammunition for their artillery. The Japanese Army and Navy united as one, with sure conviction of victory, are thus silently and eagerly waiting for the final military operations of the decisive war on the Japanese mainland. This conviction of victory can be found only in the back-to-the-wall desperate fighting tactics of the entire armed forces of Japan which by sacrificing their lives seek to preserve the State. The enemy first called our Special Attack tactics "suicide tactics." He became afraid of the power of our Special Attack Corps during the final stage of the Okinawa battle and withdrew his transports from the fighting zone for a period of about one month.

Only One Road

There is only one road leading to victory in the decisive battle on the Japanese mainland—and that is to thoroughly carry out this back-to-the-wall desperate Special Attack spirit. This must become the immutable conviction of the entire Japanese people who are living amidst the 3,000-year old traditions of their forefathers. It is either life or death. The trend of war has already entered into the stage of a decisive battle on the Japanese mainland. The fiery air offensive of the enemy is already being blasted day and night. There exists no discrimination among military, official and civilian circles today, when the Japanese mainland has become the battlefield. The entire Japanese people only have to possess firm faith in the indestructibility of their nation and march on hand in hand, as loyal subjects of their Emperor and as selected warriors for the protection of their Empire with a brilliant and untarnished history extending 3,000 years—to annihilate the enemy. It is made crystal-clear in the Imperial Rescript issued to the nation on the day of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War that the Greater East Asia War is an inevitable one which has been forced upon Japan to guard with her own might her already precarious existence.

Shown in Imperial Rescript

The wide road to victory, which has been shown to us in the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war, will lie open before us when the entire Japanese people burn with the fiery fighting spirit of annihilating the enemy to the last man. Germany's defeat is a good lesson to the entire Japanese people. Germany still possessed materials with which to continue fighting. Germany still had large numbers of her best anti-tank weapons, cannons, anti-aircraft artillery, and other weapons for both offense and defense. Food distribution by ration tickets was properly carried out until the day before the unconditional surrender. Germany was forced to surrender because she was overwhelmed by the spirit of America, Britain and the Soviet Union as was the case during the first World War.

Internal disintegration through the loss of the fighting will of the German race resulted in the unexpected defeat at the last moment. The biggest weapon with which to fight through the last five minutes is the fighting spirit of the people. The final victory in the decisive war on the Japanese mainland undoubtedly will shine over the heads of the hundred million people of Japan who have overcome the last trial and difficulty, if they read again the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war in a humble and simple spirit and put its requirements into practise with all their efforts. The enemy will taste his most bitter cup of the century in a quagmire of human and material losses. The chance to switch over to the offensive lies before the entire Japanese people waiting only to be seized. The Japanese people, who have gone through repeated enemy air raids and who have lost their homes and dear ones must now avenge themselves against the enemy and perform the great task of protecting the mother country which has been bequeathed to them by their ancestors three thousand years ago.

(To Be Continued)

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